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1 w. 2 w. 3 w. 3 m. 6 m. 1 y.
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4 columns, 5.00 8.00 10.00 12.00 25.00 40.00
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VOLUME XII. MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1873. NUMBER 40.

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Goit & Richardson,
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The best quality of Sugar, Tea, Coffee,
Raisins, &c., &c.
Also a large stock of Crockery and
Glassware. Cash paid for butter and
eggs.
GOIT & RICHARDSON.
Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

Homer Ballard, UNDERTAKER,

And dealer in

Furniture

Keeps constantly on hand everything that
is usually kept in a first-class ware room
from a 25 cent bracket to the richest
Bedroom or Parlor Set. Also


COFFINS AND CASKETS,

Shrouds and everything kept
by the Undertaker.

He has a just purchased a

SPLENDID HEARSE.

Call and examine his goods before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
Mexico, Nov. 18, 1872.



Singer.

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Crockery,
Glass Ware,
Plated Ware,
And Cutlery

CASH PAID FOR
Butter
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Eggs,
BY
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Farmers, Mechanics and Builders will
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A good assortment of
Mechanic's Tools, Door Trimmings, Blind
Trimmings, Locks and Hinges, Bolts
and Screws, Knobs and Catches, Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Bellows, Barn Door Hinges, Saws,
Spades, Shovels, Scoops and Forks.
All kinds of Job Work done on short notice.
Also,
Clover and Timothy Seed
Which I will sell cheap for Cash.
Remember the place, S. A. Tuller's old stand,
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\$10 TO \$20 per day. Agents want-
ed everywhere. Partic-
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TOM WORK, expeditiously, and in
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tion, are not surpassed by any Mills
in the County.

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lars, only are employed, and
customers will always find
them good natured
and ready to at-
tend to
orders.

3rd. You can
always have your
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the same day you bring it,
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7 Run of Stone, and sufficient power to
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NO CUSTOM WORK has to be
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5th. We have in operation two
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can have your corn shelled quickly
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6th. You can always have the
highest market price for all kinds of
grain at the Toronto Mills.

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or below Oswego prices.

8th. All our work is WARRANTED

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Insure all kinds of Property at
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Special inducements offered to
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Office one door East Empire Block, Mexico, N. Y.
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Mexico, July 22, 1872. 28

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Bews & Walton

Founders and Machinists,
And manufacturers of
Agricultural Implements,
and all kinds of Machinery. Also sole
manufacturers of the
MONITOR HORSE POWER.
MONITOR Iron Foundry, near the Academy.
Mexico, May 14, 1873. 28

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Has just received

A Complete Stock

OF
Ladies' Goods!
Gents' Goods!
Childrens' Goods!

It will pay you

Call and Examine

HIS
BIG STOCK
OF

Clothing!

CLOTHING MADE
TO ORDER IN
THE LATEST
STYLES.

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stand, Main street.
Mexico, Nov. 13, 1872.

Boots AND Shoes.

The undersigned would intimate to
the people of Mexico and vicinity, that
he has received a

SPLENDID STOCK

Boots and shoes
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
WEAR.

Second to none in Town for quality and
style which he is disposing of at a

Low Figure for Cash.

Custom Work done to order and in the
best style of workmanship.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

J. S. L. ALEXANDER.
Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

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Having purchased the shop and machin-
ery lately owned by E. Williams, we
propose to keep for sale and make to
order everything in the joiner line of

BUILDING MATERIAL,

Such as

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Of every description. We will also
manufacture to order for all who may
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as reasonable terms as can be had in the
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Of every variety, done with neatness and
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glue joint warranted every time. We
mean to give satisfaction, and will not
be undersold.

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Mexico, April 2, 1872.

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Are prepared to do all work in their line prompt-
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FLOWERS.

Oh! Father, Lord!
That thou hast named the green earth with
flowers,
Linking our hearts to nature. By the love
Of their wild blossoms our young footsteps first
into their deep recesses are beguiled.
For minister cells; dark glen and forest bower,
Where thrilling with the earliest sense of Thee
Amidst the low, religious whisperings,
The silvery leaf sounds of the solitude,
Thy living temple. By the breath of flowers
Thou callest us from city throngs and cares,
Back to the woods, the birds, the mountain
streams,
That sing of Thee!

Joe Digg's Speech.

"You folks all believe that it's lovin'
liquor that makes men drink it; now,
I want to say this. I never had a
chance to taste fancy drinks, but I know
that every kind of liquor I ever got hold
of was more like medicine than anything
else."

"Then what do they drink for?" de-
manded the excited member.

"I'll tell you," said Joe, "if you'll have
a little patience. I have to do it in my
own way, for I ain't used to public speak-
in'. You all know who I am. My father
was a church-member, an' so was
mother. Father done days work for a
dollar'n a quarter a day. How much
firewood an' clothes an' food I've suppose
that money could pay for! We had to
eat what came cheapest, an' when some
of the women here wuz a sittin' comfort-
able 'nights, a knittin' an' sewin' an'
readin', mother wuz hangin' aroun' the
butcher shop, tryin' to beat the butcher
down on the scraps that wasn't good
enough for you folks. Soon as we young
uns wuz big enough to do anything we
wuz put to work. I've worked for men
in this room twelve and fourteen hours
a day. I don't blame 'em - they didn't
mean nothin' out of the way - they
worked just as long 'n ourselves and so
did their boys. But they allers had some-
thin' inside to keep 'em up, an' I didn't.
Does anybody wonder that when I har-
vested with some men that kep' liquor
in the fields an' found how it helped 'em
along, that I took it and thought 'twas a
regular blessin'? An' when I found 'twas
a-hurtin' me, how was I to go to work
an' giv' it up, when it stood me instead
of the eatables I didn't have, an' never had,
neither?"

"There's lots of jest such folks, here in
Backley, an' ev'rywhere else - people
that don't get half fed, an' do get worked
hard, an' they ain't no better 'n 'buse
an' whisky's the best friend they've got."

"I work my men from sunrise to sun-
set in summer, myself," said Deacon Tow-
ser, jumping up, "an' I'm the first man
in the field, an' the last one to quit. But
I don't drink no liquor, an' my boys don't
neither."

"But you don't start in the mornin'
hungry little faces a-huntin' 'ye - you
don't take the dry crusts to the field for
your own dinner, an' leave the meat an'
butter at home for the wife an' young
uns. An' ye go home without bein'
satisfied to see a half-fed wife draggin'
herself aroun' among a lot of puny young
uns that don't know what's the matter
with 'em. Poor human bein's sometimes
reaches a pint where they can't stand no
more, and when it's wife an' children that
brings it on, it gets a man awful."

"The gentleman is right, I have no
doubt," said the chairman, "so far as
a limited class is concerned, but of course
no such line of argument applies to the
majority of cases. There are plenty of
well-fed, healthy, and lazy young men
haunting about the tavern in this very
village."

"I know it," said Joe Digg, "an' I
want to talk about 'em, too. I don't
want to take up all the time of this meet-
in', but you'll all 'low that I know more
about that tavern than anybody else does.
There's lots of young men aroun' it, an'
why? 'Cause it's made pleasant for 'em,
an' it's the only place in town that is.
I've been a faithful attendant at that
tavern for nigh onto twenty years, an'
I never knowed a hanger-on there that
had a comfortable home of his own.
Some of them that don't have to go to
bed hungry hav' scoldin' squabbles with
parents, an' they can't go a visitin' an' hear
free music, an' see nice things of every
kind to take the mind off of some-
thing that's in their heads. An' some
young men in this meetin' house an'
But the tavern is allus comfortable, an'
there's generally somebody to sing a song
an' tell a joke, an' they commence giv'
there more for a pleasant time than for
a drink, at first. There's lots of likely boys
goin' there that I wish'd stay away, an'
I've often felt like tellin' 'em so, but
what's the use? Where are they to go to?"

"They ort to flee from even the ap-
pearance of evil," said Deacon Towser.
"But where be they to flee to, Dea-
con?" persisted Joe Digg; "would you
like 'em to come a visitin' to your
house?"

"They can come to the church meet-
in'," replied the Deacon; "There's a
lot in the week, besides Sunday, and some
of 'em's recsers serious; an' all 'em's an
improvement on the wicked tavern."

"Ligion don't taste no better than
whisky" till you get used to it," said
the drunkard, horrifying all the orthodox
people at Backley, "an' 'tain't made half
so invitin'." "Taint long ago I heard ye
tellin' another deacon that the church
members ort to be 'shamed of 'emselves,
'cos scalcily any of 'em come to week-
evenin' meetin's; so ye can't blame the
boys at the tavern."

"Does the gentleman mean to convey
the idea that all drunkards become so
from justifying causes?" asked the lec-
turer.

"No, sir," replied Joe Digg, "but I do
mean to say that after you leave out them
that takes liquor to help 'em do a full
day's work, an' them that commence
drinkin' 'cos they're at the tavern, an'

aint got nowhere else to go, you've made
a mighty big hole in the crowd of drink-
in' men - bigger'n temperance meetin'
ever begun to make 'ye."

"But how are they to be 'left out'?"
asked the lecturer.

"By temperance folks doin' somethin'
besides talkin'," replied the drunkard.
"For twenty years I've been lectured and
scolded, an' some good men's come to me
with tears in their eyes, an' put their
arms 'roun' my neck, an' begged me to
stop a drinkin'. An' I've wanted to, an'
tried to, but when all the encouragement
a man gits in words, an' no matter
how he commenced drinkin' new ev'ry
bone and muscle in him is beggin' fur
drink ez soon ez he leaves off, an' his
mind's dull, an' he aint fit for much, an'
wasted. There's been times when, if I'd
been ahead on flour an' meat an' sich, I
could 'a' stopped drinkin'; but when a
man's hungry, an' ragged, an' weak an'
half crazy, knowin' how his family's fix'd
an' he can't do nothin' for 'em, an' then
don't get nothin' but words to reform on,
he'll go back to the tavern ev'ry time, an'
he'll drink till he's comfortable an' till
he forgits. I want the people here, one
an' all, to understand that though I'm
past helpin' now, there's been fifty times
in the last twenty years when I might
hev been stopped short, if anybody'd
been sensible and good-hearted enough
to give me a lift."

Joe Digg sat down, and there was a
long pause. The chairman whispered to
the leader of the Glee Club, and the club
sang a song, but somehow it failed to
awaken the usual enthusiasm. After the
singing had ended, the chairman him-
self took the floor, and moved the appoint-
ment of a permanent committee to look
after the temperance, and to collect funds
when the use of money seemed necessary
and the village doctor created a sensation
by moving that Mr. Joe Digg should be
a member of the committee. Deacon
Towser, who was the richest man in the
village, and who desired subscription
papers, started an insidious opposition;
but the new member of the committee
(though manifestly out of order) outman-
euvered the Deacon by accepting both
amendments, and remarking that in a
hard fight folks would take all the help
they could get.

Somehow, as yet, the new commit-
tee - determined to even the place - en-
tertained in opposition to the tavern,
and furnish it pleasantly, and make it an
attractive gathering-place for young men
asked for contributions to enable them
Backley abated marvelously. But Squire
Brett, and the doctor, and several other
enterprising men, took the entire burden
on their own shoulders - or pockets - and
Joe Digg was as useful as a reformed
thief to a police department. For the
doctor, whose professional education had
left him a large portion of his natural
common sense in working order, took a
practical interest in the old drunkard's
case, and others of the committee looked
to the necessities of his family, and it
came to pass that Joe was one of the ear-
liest of the reformers. Men still go to the
tavern at Backley - even as when the
two spurs with long, tapering blades, as
people remained indifferent - but the
temperance men at Backley feel that
they have, at least, accomplished more
within a few months than did all the
temperance meetings ever held in their
village - Golden Age.

Domestic Scene in Danbury.

There is a peculiar saddening effect in
awakening in the night and hearing bur-
lars at work in your house. 'Tis was
the case with Mr. Henry, on South St.,
Friday night. As soon as he detected
the noise, which appeared to be down
stairs, softly crept out of bed and com-
menced to crawl around for a match.
His wife was awakened by the same
noise, and believing that something was
the matter with the children, who slept
in the next room, she carefully withdrew
from bed so not to disturb her husband,
and started for the door. An instant
later they collided. What he thought
was evident enough. All the hard earn-
ings of an arduous life were at stake.
Before him stood one or more robbers.
With an exclamation of condensed elo-
quence he clinched her. What she
thought is not quite so evident, but it
was doubtless of her husband and chil-
dren, and, being plucky withal, she at
once twined her fingers in his hair, and
gave him a wrench that made him think
of death. Then both of them went down
to the floor together, she having the ad-
vantage in the fall, and getting on top
with her hands still in his hair, she shook
his head against the floor with an energy
and courage that would undoubtedly have
filled him to overflowing with admiration
had he known who it was, or had he
known anything at all. Every time she
rapped him she shrieked for help, and in
a brief space of time the children and
Mrs. Eben Davis, who lives down stairs
were on the scene. Mrs. Davis was not
dressed for company, but in the excite-
ment she didn't mind adornment. She
had a candle in one hand and a long
carving fork in the other, and was about
to drive the latter into the legs of the
villain, when recognition ensued. Then
Mrs. Davis laid down her candle in one
direction and the fork in another, and
immediately returned to her own apart-
ments, her yellow flannel nightcap, as it
shot down the stairs, being the first thing
Mr. Henry saw on springing to his feet.
The children were returned to their room
and put to bed, but the parents did not
resume their couch. It was so pleasant
that Mr. Henry concluded to remain up
the rest of the night and enjoy the scenery,
and Mrs. Henry thought it best to
stop up, too, so as to change the cloth
on his head as often as possible. - Dan-
bury News.

AT HOME.

Beautiful Your Homes.

The question of how farms and homes
are to be improved should naturally lead
the farmer to think first of the surround-
ings of the home. The need of giving
attention to this department is apparent
to all who go about the country and see the
doorways and slovenly manner in which
farming is carried on by some. The sugges-
tion for improvement frequently receives
overtures thereto: 'Tis costs too much money.
But this is not true. Farmers who have
the most money and are the possessors
of bank stock, sadly neglect their prem-
ises, while others, with an eye to neatness
and a taste for improvements, have every-
thing in good shape, with but little means
to do it with. The example of England
and France is an illustration, and shows
how the humble peasant, who cultivates
but a small piece of land, makes it not
only pay largely, but also an attractive,
home-like residence, by the culture and
taste displayed in its surroundings. A
large sum of money is not required, but
simply a little taste in arranging things
to make them look pleasant and inviting
to the eye. What a change could be
wrought in the aspect of our farming dis-
tricts if the garden, and door-yards, which
are too frequently filled with wood-piles,
heaps of rubbish, a mixture of shade-trees,
weeds and grass, were converted into a
smooth lawn, with tastefully arranged
fruit trees and shrubbery. Tree culture,
from the seed or from transplanting,
cost but little effort, and no money, and
how much they add to the ornamental
as well as useful! Let some farmer take
the course of improvement suggested,
and it would do much to educate the
taste of the whole neighborhood. We
have in mind an illustration of this, in
one of the hill towns in this vicinity.
The church without a pastor, looking
seedy, the houses and fences were unpaint-
ed, and the enterprise of the town had
run at a low ebb. A new minister took
up his home there, bringing with him a
wife who, like himself, possessed culture,
taste and refinement. The parsonage
was first painted, new fences and a new
barn were built, the surroundings of the
church-yard were improved, trees set out,
etc., which was a suggestion to others,
and the neighborhood was soon improved
in the same manner. How much more
attractive are dwelling houses and farms
surrounded with trees, and it really costs
so little to do it! - Springfield Homestead.

Washing Made Easy.

Muslin dresses, even of the most deli-
cate colors, can be cleaned in ten minutes
or a quarter of an hour, without losing
their color. Melt half a pound of soap
in a gallon of water, empty it in a wash-
ing tub; place near two other large tubs
of clean water, and stir into one a quart
of bran. Put the muslin in the soap,
turn it over and knead it for a few min-
utes; squeeze it out well, but do not
wring it; let it get firm; rinse it about
quickly in the bran for a couple of min-
utes. Rinse again well for a couple of
minutes in clean water. Squeeze dry
and hang it between two lines. A clear
dry should be chosen to wash mus-
lin dresses; half a dozen may be done
this way in half an hour. The last rinse
may be prepared the same way as the
rinses of woolen fabrics. A colored pat-
tern on a white ground must not be blued.
The bran may here be dispensed with.
When the dress is dry make the starch;
for colored muslin white starch, and un-
boiled, but made with boiling water, is
best for muslin dresses. Stir the water
with the end of a was candle. Dip the
dress. Hang it again to dry. When
dry, rinse it quickly and thoroughly in
clean water. Hang it to dry again.
Sprinkle and roll it up; afterwards iron
it with very hot iron. Hot irons keep
the starch stiff. This rinsing after starch-
ing is called clear-starching; none of
the stiffness, but much of the unsightliness
of the starch is removed in this way.
The advantage of thus cleansing dresses
instead of washing them is, first, if col-
ored, the process is so rapid that there is
not time for the colors to run. Secondly,
the fabric is not rubbed, and therefore
not strained and worn out. Thirdly, the
process saves nearly all labor, and is so
quickly done, that any lady may manage
it for herself in the absence of a laundry
maid or a lady's maid. - Cassell's House-
hold Guide.

Some one having called for a re-
cipe for a savory, economical supper for
a hungry man, a lady sends this, in re-
sponse, to the Tribune:

Take the remnant of a cold boiled leg
of mutton, or a roast of beef; shave it
into thin slices; season, and add if you
like it, an onion chopped fine, or a baking
dish, and pour over the gravy, if you have
any; if not, a little warm water, butter
and flour. Then take hot boiled potatoes;
mash fine; add a little milk and salt,
or butter, to soften them into a thin paste,
which lays over the meat. Then put the
dish in the oven, and bake to a nice
brown. The man of the house, if he is
a sensible person - as of course he is -
will eat with a relish delighted to be
held; and, if he isn't a bear, he will give
his wife a kiss before he leaves the din-
ing-room.

Miss Alice Johnson, a pretty
young girl, having started a barber shop
in a Kansas city, a local paper states that
all the wives in town seemed moved by
a common impulse to present their hus-
bands with some love token. By a
remarkable coincidence they all selected
razors, brushes and mugs.

There is a young lady in York-
shire who is six feet five inches high and
five feet six inches round. Could there
be more beautiful proportions?

YOUTHS' COLUMN.

A Memorial of Aaron Burr.

CHAPTER III.

HIS ADMITTANCE TO THE BAR, MARRIAGE, AND COMMENCEMENT OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

In June, when Col. Burr was at New-
burg, a guest of Gen. McDougal, the
British threatened West Point; and as
the general had tried to send word to
Washington, with no success, he desired
Burr to undertake the mission. He con-
sented and succeeded. After this he went
to New Haven, Connecticut, where he
was compelled "to take to his bed." Be-
fore he had entirely recovered, 2,000
British came into the city. Immediately
his services were offered the militia of
the place, but were not accepted. He
was then told that the students of Yale
had organized themselves to go to green-
er, and offered himself to them as their lead-
er. They accepted, marched into town,
and were joined by a few of the militia;
then started for the enemy. The students
came off victorious. "For eighteen months
after leaving the army Col. Burr was
an invalid, and did little but visit his
friends, read French, write letters and
wait upon Mrs. Prevost."

In the autumn of 1780 he commenced
to study law in earnest under Judge Pat-
erson of New Jersey. The Judge was
a thorough lawyer, and believed in teach-
ing the principles of law first and the
practice afterwards; but Burr desired it
to be the other way, because he did not
want to study law very long. So in
the spring of 1781 he left and made ar-
rangements with a Thomas Smith (a city
practitioner) to have the use of his law
books, and to ask him any questions that
he wanted to know, for a very small sum
of money. After waiting law for six
months he thought he was competent to
practice. So he went to Albany and
applied for admission to the bar; but
difficulties arose. The rule of the court
was, that a person should study law four
years before commencing to practice. Burr
had not studied more than one year; and
as he could not find any lawyer to give
a motion for changing the rule, he took
the case up himself. He said, if he had
not been a soldier he could have been
through long before, and "no rule could
be intended to injure one whose only
misfortune is having sacrificed his time,
his constitution and his fortune to his
country." The court decided, that if he
passed an examination, he could be ad-
mitted to the bar. He answered the
questions satisfactorily and was licensed
as an attorney. This was on the 19th
of January, 1782. On the 17th of April
he was licensed as counselor. He was then
twenty-six years old. He immediately
went to practicing in Albany. On July
22d, 1782, Aaron Burr was married to
Theodosia Prevost. His friends thought
it very strange that he should marry a
lady ten years older than himself, with
two boys, one of whom was eleven years
old.

"At Albany, in the first year of his
marriage, was born Col. Burr's only legiti-
mate child, whom he named Theodosia." Col.
Burr practised in Albany for more
than eighteen months, after which he
removed to New York City. His success
as a lawyer, with the exception of Alex-
ander Hamilton, was equal to any in the
country and higher than any in this State.
It is stated that Burr and Alexander
Hamilton have had professional incomes of \$10,000
per annum, but not more on an average
a single case, which cost \$40,000, as
a lawyer, is not known. His style of
living kept pace with his income. In
a very few years he became master of
the estate of Richmond Hill. His library
was very large; from the time he left
college, he commenced to buy books, as
he was a great reader. So, as soon as he
had become master of this estate, he was
able to give to his miscellaneous collec-
tion something of the completeness of a
library. The "Edinburgh Review," Scott's
early poems, the Mackenzie and Miss
Burns's novels, and all the attractive
literature soon found their way to Rich-
mond Hill after their publication.

Col. Burr rose to eminence in the poli-
tical world faster than any other man
who has had any thing to do with the
affairs of the United States. In the
spring of 1784 he was elected a member
of the Legislature in New York. The
first session he attended only when im-
portant votes were taken; but at the
second he was one of the most leading
members. Then followed three years of
calm, in which Burr does not appear in
politics. On September 27th, 1789, he
was appointed Attorney-General. Dur-
ing the two years of his holding this
office, his duties were performed correctly.
In 1790 the Attorney-General was one
of the commissioners, who had to class-
ify and decide upon the claims of persons
who rendered services during the war.
In 1791 the Attorney-General was ap-
pointed as commissioner, with the Gov-
ernor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and
Auditor, for the purpose of selling land
belonging to the State. During the sum-
mer the commissioners sold five and a
half millions of acres, at an average price
of eighteen cents per acre. In January,
1791, he was elected to represent the
State of New York in the Senate of the
United States. On the first day of the
session, October 24th, Col. Burr "took the
oaths, and his seat." For six years he
distinguished himself and sometimes play-
ed a conspicuous part in the Senate. While
in the Senate he was talked of as being
candidate for Governor in New York; and
was once candidate for Vice-President,
and once candidate for President. He
was nominated by Governor George Clin-
ton as Judge of the Supreme Court, once,
but declined. Also nominated by a caucus
of the Republican Senators and Rep-
resentatives as American Minister to
France, once; but President Washing-
ton refused to accept the nomination
because he was not satisfied with his
principles and habits. It was the second
Presidential election that Burr was con-
sidered as a suitable person for the Vice-
Presidency. He received only one vote.
At the third Presidential election (the
time that he was candidate for President)
he received thirty votes. The mode of
electing President and Vice-President at
that time was in this way: "Each pres-
idential elector" was required "to vote
for two persons to fill the two highest
offices; the man who received the great-
est number of votes was declared Presi-
dent, and he who received the next high-
est number was declared Vice-Presi-
dent."

A SCHOOL-BOY.
(To be Continued.)

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed in his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the paper.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and taking the whole on whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

News of the Week.

Fourteen German beer sellers were summoned before the District Court, in Worcester, Massachusetts, on Thursday; some of them for the third time. Six of them were fined \$100 and costs, sentenced to the house of correction for six months and ordered to find bail in the sum of \$1,000 each, not to violate the law for one year. They all appealed and found the bail ordered.

The Midland Railroad Company has made Middletown the terminus of the eastern and middle divisions, and will locate the principal machine shops there. A New York Herald dispatch from London reports important changes in the British Cabinet. Marquis of Ripon and Messrs. Childers and Baxter resign. Mr. Gladstone, in addition to the premiership, assumes chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Lowe succeeds to the Home office. Mr. Bruce is to be made a peer and will replace Marquis of Ripon as president of the council, and John Bright comes into the Cabinet as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At a gathering of farmers' clubs at Winchester, Scott county, S. M. Smith, secretary of the State Farmers' Association, made a speech in which he used very intemperate language, saying that day would come, if there was no other way left, if the farmers were swindled and hood-winked as they had been, that he and his boys and thousands of other farmers, and their boys would have to take some of these villians out of the State capitol on rails, and that many a tree in broad America would bear human fruit. He thought a remedy could be found, but if a remedy could not be found, anarchy and bloodshed might follow.

In Brighton, Tennessee, on Monday, three white men discovered a negro sleeping near a well which he was digging. For fun they saturated his clothes with turpentine and set them on fire. The negro, awakened, ran shrieking for help but was burned to death.

A melancholy disaster occurred on the Potomac river on Friday. The steamer Wawasset, running between Washington and Curritum, took fire at the Chatham Landing. Details give the number drowned at seventy, all women and children. The whole number of passengers was one hundred and seventeen. The origin of the fire has not been discovered.

On Saturday a fire occurred in Portland, Maine, by which three steamships, the Montreal, Dirigo and Carlotia, were burned. An elevator on the docks and forty thousand bushels of corn and corn, also a number of buildings and goods on the Atlantic docks. The loss is estimated at \$600,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a lantern or candle at the Portland fire, two men, two women and a girl were killed.

By the terms of the purchase of the Tigris, now searching for the Polar, the government pays its owners \$80,000 for the vessel, with the privilege of repurchasing for \$40,000.

In the late fight between the Pawnees and Sioux, the Sioux killed all of the squaws and children, dashing the children's brains out against the ground. The loss of the Sioux was thirty warriors killed. United States troops from Fort McPherson have driven the Sioux back to their reservation.

The Brooklyn Trust Company has reported for business.

Governor Dix has vetoed the new State Prison bill for the reason that there is now a new State Capital in progress.

Reports of the harvest in the south of France show the crops to be only middling. The wheat crop is very light and prices have advanced. The mills are now using foreign wheat. The mills are run with great difficulty in consequence of the drought.

Previous to the surrender of Valencia the republicans had concentrated 10,000 troops around the city. The insurgent leaders, failing to obtain full pardon for themselves, fled in the night. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides amounts to five hundred. One hundred houses were damaged by the bombardment.

The throne of France has been formally offered to the Count de Chambord by a deputation of Legitimists.

The Spanish Cortes has abolished the executive right of pardon.

Vice-President Wilson was in Boston on Monday. He is much improved in appearance, and has made steady improvement in health since his cessation of all employment.

In the recent examination for positions in the Treasury, 23 of the 24 women who were successful candidates were school teachers, and nearly all residents of Washington.

Associated press cable telegrams confirm the private dispatches to the Agents of the Baltic Lloyd's line regarding the seizure of the German steamship Arndt. She lost her propeller July 14th, and was proceeding under sail. All are well on board and no assistance is required.

On Monday morning the horses attached to the stage running between Crawford and the Profile house, Pennsylvania, ran away. The stage was upset, killing one of the passengers, fatally injuring another, and injuring six others more or less severely.

The Kentucky Legislature recently elected stands as follows: Senate, six republican, thirty-two democrats.

Governor Dix has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderers of an unknown one-armed man near Albany on Wednesday night.

During a thunder storm on Tuesday a number of women and girls gathering berries on the mountains near Scranton, Pennsylvania, took refuge in an abandoned shanty. The shanty was struck by lightning, and two women killed and others severely injured.

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

Where is the West.

The West is ever-receding, like the North. It is not very long since Massachusetts men called a railroad, which begins forty miles west of Boston the Western. After the Revolution, the first West was New York, beyond the Dutch on the Mohawk. Then it was the "Western Reserve," about Cleveland. Next it was Indiana, the Illinois. When the Erie Canal opened in 1825, it was Michigan, next Wisconsin and Iowa. Slavery agitations revealed another West in Missouri, Texas and Kansas. But all these wests, if rolled into one, are smaller than the newest West which we owe to the trans-continental railroad. This West stretches from torrid to frigid zones having California in its ocean center, and Nebraska as its counterpoint on the Missouri. The Route of the Union Pacific road was pre-determined by population having long gravitated irresistibly to that latitude, and that that route was wisely chosen is further shown by the Nebraska population having doubled in the last four years, while that along its Burlington branch has increased still faster.

But the meaning of the west has always been one, whatever the changes in its locality. It always meant change. Therefore it now begins at the Missouri because east of that river no land in desirable climate remains open to homestead or pre-empt.

Nebraska is then the threshold of the West. There Uncle Sam is still rich enough to give us all a farm, and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad offers its grant on terms which many settlers prefer to the free grants of the United States.

Prof. J. D. Butler.

Teachers' Association.

The teachers of town of New Haven will meet in association at the school house in New Haven village on Saturday morning, August 16th, at 9 o'clock. The following will be the order of exercises: Word method, by Miss Mattie Babcock; Grammar, by Miss Nellie Jennings; Primary Arithmetic, by Miss Jennie Merriam; Spelling, by Miss Minnie Sumner; a discussion on School Government at some time during the day.

Trustees and all friends of education are cordially invited to be present, as it is expected that the exercises will be of unusual interest and profit. Our genial, good-natured Commissioner will be present to conduct the exercises and add to their interest.

By Order of Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Weight, Stomach, Sour Eructations, Singing of the Stomach, Head, Heart, and Difficulty Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Drops or Weals before the eyes, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Green Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by "Hoffmann's German Bitters." The old standard and remedy of physicians for all the above mentioned diseases, and is the only one that is sold by all Druggists. Proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

The Most Wonderful Discovery OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. HOWES' Arabian Milk-Cure, FOR CONSUMPTION. And all Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS (The only medicine of the kind in the World). A substitute for COD-LIVER OIL. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Also, DR. S. D. HOWES' Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLOOD. It is Purely Vegetable, cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. Cures Scrofulous diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation and regulates the Bowels. For General Debility, Lost Vitality and Broken Down Constitution, I "Challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. EVERY BOTTLE IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. Price \$1 per bottle. Six Bottles, \$5. Sold by E. L. Huntington, sole agent for Mexico.

Beautiful YOUR Homes! SATIN PAPER, A large assortment.

STONE, ROBINSON & CO., And get some of their new and desirable Patterns of Paper, And thus make your rooms look much more Bright and Cheerful.

We feel sure that you will find something there that will please you, for they have a very large stock to select from, embracing the different qualities from a

Cheap Brown or Common paper to a nice Satin or Gilt, and Borders to Match.

Another thing worth of your consideration, paper bought of me will be Trim Free of Charge.

We also have a large stock of Shades, both Paper and Oil, and Shade Fixtures

Of different kinds and Picture Cord and Tassels. Also floor oil cloths from \$1 to \$200. Good patterns. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

L. H. Conklin, BANKER, MAIN ST., MEXICO, OSWEGO CO., N. Y., buys all kinds of Government Securities,

AND OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS, at favorable rates. Sells Drafts on New York. Collections made in all ports, and remittances made promptly.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Also Agent for the following well known and responsible Fire Insurance Companies, viz: HOME OF NEW YORK, CAME ASSURANCE, NEW YORK, 1,371,315.83, HARTFORD, HARTFORD, CT., 2,020,220.72, Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

The Residence of the Late Starr Clark for Sale.

This house and lot is situated on Main St., nearly opposite the Mexico Hotel, in the village of Mexico, is in one of the best localities for business purposes, or for a residence in the village. This place can now be purchased on favorable terms, which may be ascertained by calling upon the undersigned, at his office over S. H. Stone & Co's in the said village.

A. F. KELLOGG, Agent. Mexico, July 2, 1873. 35

A Proclamation!

To Whom it may Concern: I, the undersigned, do hereby make known to all men, this my Proclamation:

First.—Know ye, that on and after this date I shall sell at the public sale, No. 1, EMPIRE BLOCK, CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

and to A. 1.1. BOOTS and SHOES,

As low as the market will warrant, "Which, the same, I will warrant to be as cheap as they can be sold."

SECOND.—I shall sell until further notice entirely upon my own responsibility, totally ignoring all COMBINATIONS, CLIQUES and CORNERS.

NEVER be GUILTY of selling any one article below its market value for the purpose of making a LEAD,

thereby MISLEADING my customers, and then defrauding them of the amount thus lost by an overcharge on articles with whose value they are less familiar.

FOURTH.—Each and everyone of my customers may depend on the same usage which his neighbor receives. I have no favorites as to prices.

FIFTH.—Full weights and exact measures. Our scales always correct, are among our mottoes. All who will come may come and be convinced of the truth of the above.

Given under my hand at the City of Mexico this 7th day of July, A. D. 1872, and of the Independence of the U. S. this 27th day.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS. E. H. WADSWORTH.

WALL PAPER FOR THE Spring Campaign

The undersigned having filled his store with a choice selection of paper consisting of

Gilt Paper LIGHT AND DARK.

Common Paper! The largest and best assorted ever offered to the people of Mexico and vicinity.

Trimmed All paper bought of me will be

FREE Of Charge.

You need not go to Oswego to get suited, but call at

L. L. VIRGIL'S, No. 4, Phoenix Block. Mexico, April 9, 1873.

AT LOW PRICES. We have a large stock of CLOTHS which we bought several months ago, and woollen having advanced largely, we now sell them at very nearly wholesale prices. We have also just received a large invoice of Cassimere, Frieze, Cordings and Beavers, which we propose to sell at prices that will compare favorably with any other house in the country. Clothing made to order, of the latest style, and warranted to fit. A good assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS READY MADE CLOTHING.

Constantly on hand. We have a quantity of Men's and Boys' Boots, which we are selling out to make room for other goods. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Mexico, Sept. 9, 1872

MEXICO MARKETS. The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market.

Flour (retail) \$3.00, red \$2.00, white \$1.50
Meal, 1/2 cwt, (retail) 1 30
Corn, 20 @ 26
Oats, 20 @ 26
Butter, 20 @ 26
Lard, 10 @ 14
Eggs, 1/2 doz, 13
Beef, 1/2 cwt, 55 @ 57
Mutton, 1/2 cwt, 83 00
Pork, 1/2 barrel, 17 00
Pork 1/2 cwt, 87 00
Apples, (dried,) 1/2 lb, 04 @ 06
Hams, 1/2 lb, 9 @ 15
Dressed Poultry, 1/2 lb, 13 @ 17
Potatoes, 1/2 bush, 50 @ 0

COAL. The following are the prices for coal:

GRATE, 7.05
EGG, 7.90
STOVE, 8.15
CHESTNUT, 7.90
CHARCOAL, (per bushel), 20 20
Blacksmith Coal always on hand.
All coal must be paid for when delivered.
W. FENFIELD.

The Remington Family Sewing Machine.

Reasons Why The Remington Family Sewing Machines ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

1st.—Their SIMPLICITY.—The use of them is very easily acquired, and any girl of ordinary intelligence is capable of keeping them in order.

2nd.—Their CONSTRUCTION of the machine is such that it may be run at a higher rate of speed than any shuttle machine now in the market. In factories where the speed has been registered, over 100 stitches per minute have been attained with ease.

3rd.—Their DURABILITY.—Being so strong in all their parts, and fitted with great mechanical nicety, and being free from the harsh jarring movements, and friction, so common in inferior machines, they will wear a long time without need of any kind.

4th.—Their ADAPTABILITY.—By a simple change of the needle and thread, they sew the finest cambric or the heaviest leather. All the various kinds of boots and shoes, buckskin sewing, clothing, caps, stays, shirts, mantles and dressmaking can be done with equal facility.

5th.—The SHUTTLE.—Being large, it will carry a great quantity of thread—thus saving, in a great measure, the trouble of filling the bobbin.

6th.—The means of getting at the required TENSION on the Threads is so simple and complete, that even backstitch on both sides of the material (which will not rip or ravel) can be readily obtained.

7th.—They will Sew with equal facility Silk, Twist, Linen Thread and common Spool Cotton.

8th.—The have no rotary cams, cog-wheels or lever arms to make a noise, run hard or to get out of order.

By the new and peculiar movement of needle and shuttle and thread controlling parts, there is less wear or strain of the thread used; the thread being in the material unobstructed, the work is therefore better and stronger than that done on many other machines.

C. C. LESTER, Agent. The machine can be seen at Rulison's Dry Goods and Clothing Store. Mexico, July 9, 1871. 36tf

DRUGS and JEWELRY. E. L. Huntington

Would inform his patrons and friends that he has a large and carefully selected stock of

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c., OF THE BEST QUALITY.

I keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's American & Swiss Watches

In Gold and Silver cases. French and American Clocks!

Ladies' solid Gold Pins and Ear Rings; Locket and Opera Chains, Gents' solid Gold and plated Chains 18 K; Rings, Gold Silver and Plated Ware, from the well known firm of ROGERS BROS.

Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repairing done in a neat and Workmanlike manner by

M. M. Lucas. E. L. Huntington. Mexico, June 18, 1873.

FACTS Worth Knowing.

The place to buy anything in DRY GOODS OR CLOTHING,

Is at Stone Robinson & Co's,

Where you will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES. We have a large stock of CLOTHS which we bought several months ago, and woollen having advanced largely, we now sell them at very nearly wholesale prices. We have also just received a large invoice of Cassimere, Frieze, Cordings and Beavers, which we propose to sell at prices that will compare favorably with any other house in the country. Clothing made to order, of the latest style, and warranted to fit. A good assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS READY MADE CLOTHING.

Constantly on hand. We have a quantity of Men's and Boys' Boots, which we are selling out to make room for other goods. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Mexico, Sept. 9, 1872

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$3,000 FOR 20 CTS.

Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the Railway Passengers Assurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING SEMINARY Commercial College, One of the largest Boarding Schools for both sexes in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics, Commercial College Course and Telegraphing. Terms low. Fall term opens September 2d. Send for Catalogue to Rev. D. COPELAND, A. M., or L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Prepares to college or business. Circulars sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK. Epidemic & Contagious Diseases

With the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No Family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromo illustrations. The highest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GODSPED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. GUNSTON GREAT WESTERN GUNWORKS 179 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breach-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$300. Double Shot Guns, \$5 to \$100. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Rifles, \$5 to \$75. Revolvers, \$5 to \$25. Pistols \$1 to \$5. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, Chisels, Axes, etc. Sold by the dozen or by the single piece. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted! People of either sex, young or old, make more money at work in their spare moments, all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

FITS. EPILEPSY. Poor sufferer, you can be helped. I have a new remedy which will do it. So confident am I that I will send enough to last five days Without cost, and you may try it. If you can order more. Send to Dr. C. BLISS, Northampton, Mass.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE. Dr. J. J. KAHN, M. D., F. R. C. S., author of several medical works on Pathology and Physiology, &c., Proprietor of Dr. Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, No. 688 Broadway, New York, begs to inform the public that he has devoted a life time exclusively to this specialty. That of treatment and cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, loss of Nervous Power and all diseases arising from functional disorders of the reproductive organs.

Dr. Kahn may be confidentially consulted daily (personally or by letter) at his residence, No. 29 Fifth Avenue, New York City. All letters must contain the usual consultation fee, five dollars. Hours of consultation, from 10 till 2, P. M.

Just Published.—New Edition.—Pocket Size.—Nervous Exhaustion. A highly interesting, reliable and full treatise on the subject of Nervous Exhaustion. "Market free on receipt of the following address the author, 49 Fifth Avenue New York City."

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY. Established in 1837, In the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call, or address by mail with statement of case. R. H. HUNTER, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known. Fourth Grand Gift Concert FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Public Library of Kentucky.

12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000. Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift. \$250,000 for \$50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.

Wednesday, December 2nd, 1873. Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the Scheme with full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of \$1,500,000, divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS: ONE GRAND CASH GIFT \$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 25,000
30 CASH GIFTS \$10,000 each 300,000
50 CASH GIFTS 1,000 each 50,000
50 CASH GIFTS 500 each 25,000
100 CASH GIFTS 400 each 40,000
250 CASH GIFTS 300 each 75,000
325 CASH GIFTS 100 each 32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS 50 each 550,000
TOTAL 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to \$1,500,000.

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—no unpaid tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and no representation being made.

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole tickets \$50. Half \$25. Ten for \$500. Each Coupon, \$5. Eleven Whole Tickets for \$500; 224 Whole Tickets for \$1,000. No discounts on less than \$500. Tickets of \$500 and \$1,000 will be sold at a discount of 10% and 20% respectively.

The undersigned is Agent for this justly celebrated machine, and will exhibit the WEED in competition with other machines at any time. For further particulars call upon or address

It makes a perfect stitch on both sides. It has attachments for all kinds of work, and they cannot be set wrong. Its short and straight needle. Its small and simple shuttle, which need not be taken out of the machine to change the tension. Its movements, positive and depending on no springs.

The undersigned is Agent for this justly celebrated machine, and will exhibit the WEED in competition with other machines at any time. For further particulars call upon or address

A. F. AIRD, Agent, UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Or call at VIRGIL'S BOOK STORE, N. Y. Where can be seen the WEED machine with all the recent and valuable improvements, making it the peer of any machine in the market.

Be sure and see the WEED Machine before purchasing elsewhere. 34-ly

General Blacksmith, PARISH, N. Y. SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT. Special attention given to Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing.

Mr. Picketts has the only convenience for ox shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work well done and no unnecessary delay by waiting, as Mr. Picketts intends to be at his shop constantly.

Parish, July 18, 1873. 38

CARPETS.—The largest line of Carpets ever offered in Mexico can be found at BECKER BROS.

Good News TO Purchasers of Building Material.

Homer Ames

Mexico, N. Y., Manufacturer of DOORS,

The largest and best assortment ever in the Town of Mexico for Only \$1.50

and upwards. Different styles of sash and circular doors made to order on the shortest notice.

FRAMES. Door Frames, Window Frames, Store Fronts, &c., &c., on hand and made to order with dispatch.

SASH. Assortment complete and made to order with promptness. Sash painted and glass set when ordered to do so.

BLINDS. Having added a new Blind Slat Tension Machine to my works, I am now enabled to fill orders for 25 to 30 cents per foot. Door Blinds, Inside Shutters, &c., &c., made to order on the most reasonable terms.

MOULDINGS. With the best and most

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of New York.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.00; if not paid within six months \$2.00; Clubs of 10, \$1.25; in Advance, Single copies, Five Cents. No notices will be taken of anonymous communications. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications. Contributions and all business letters to be directed to H. C. RIDGER, Editor, Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to be sent, at the option of the writer, either to the above, or to F. L. SELLIN, Associate Editor, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Station M, New York City.

Notice to Correspondents.

We have been receiving almost every week a number of letters requesting answers. We are willing to answer all such, and when they are on business connected with and in the interest of our Journal, we are willing to pay return postage; but when the letters and answers relate only to the personal interests and benefits of the writers, our correspondents will please enclose stamps for us to use in paying the postage on replies. We have a great many such letters, and three cents on each amount to no inconsiderable sum in the course of the year. Please take the hint and write with pleasure give time and stationery.

Drawing of J. Edwin Story's Oil Painting.

The drawing of numbers for J. Edwin Story's prize oil painting, "Struggle of Cavalry near Gettysburg," took place at the office of the Justice of the Peace in Cherry Valley, N. Y., on the afternoon of July 31st, Mr. John C. Streeter, of Watertown, whose ticket bore the lucky number, won the splendid picture. We have not learned how many tickets have been sold in addition to those previously stated, but we think we are not mistaken in saying that Mr. Story has probably realized a satisfactory (if not a very handsome) recompense for his artistic skill and persevering task.

Correction.

A few weeks ago we stated in our Journal that the Silent World was a smaller sheet since its re-issue than formerly. We discover our mistake and acknowledge our error. The small type gave us naturally the impression and in our haste to go to press we did not have much time to scrutinize closely the Silent World, and we now take pleasure in retracting our rather too hasty decision, and would add that we are happy to state that the paper is re-issued apparently under very favorable prospects of success.

Half-Fare Tickets to the Rochester Convention.

We have been enabled to make arrangements for half-fare tickets for those with the following Railway Companies, viz: the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R.R., the Oswego & Rome R.R., the Lake Ontario Shore R.R., and the Susquehanna & Southern R.R. The Erie Railway, we are sorry to say, cannot comply with our request, owing to an agreement entered into by the Trunk Lines. We have written to the Gen'l Passenger Agent of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. these three times, and received no answer. When Rev. Dr. Gallaudet was in town we left the matter in his care, and try to make half-fare arrangements with the Company. Last Friday we received the following reply from him in regard to the subject: "After using every exertion I have to report no reduction for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Never mind. You have done all you could." This, of course, "settles the hash" for us with two of the most important of all the Railroads, at least as far as the present Convention is concerned.

To those coming over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, we would say that they will find their most economical route by way of the Oswego & Rome Railroad to Oswego, and from there proceeding over the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad to Watertown, thence over Susquehanna & Southern Railroad to Newark, where they will finish up the journey to Rochester by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

Remember, all that in going full fare must be paid, and at the Convention a free pass will be provided for returning. The Northern Central Railroad will furnish tickets as far as Canandaigua and return for two-thirds the regular fare.

Past experience has taught us that it is not good policy to make arrangements with other Railroads which do not lead directly to Rochester, and over which few but meagre would be likely to go to the Convention.

We take pleasure in inserting the following notice from Rev. Dr. Gallaudet: "DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, N. Y. CITY AND VICINITY, proposing to attend the Rochester Convention, will please meet the undersigned on board the steamer 'St. John' for Albany, on Monday, Aug. 25th, at 5 p. m. They will have tickets to Albany and return for \$2. The car fare from Albany to Rochester is \$4.60."

"THOMAS GALLAUDET."

The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.

A quarterly meeting of the Trustees was held in St. Ann's Church, on Wednesday, July 30th, at 8 p. m. There were present, Messrs. Carr, Forsen, Lewis, and the Secretary, Mr. Holmes. Mr. Carr was appointed Chairman pro tem. The Treasurer reported receipts for the quarter, \$972.97, and disbursements, \$934.72, the greater part of which had been expended for the support of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, No. 220 East 13th St. The General Manager reported the holding of services for deaf-mutes in various places by Rev. Messrs. Chamberlin and Berry, Mr. S. A. Adams, Rev. Dr. Clero and himself.

Donations for the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes or the Home can be sent to Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., General Manager, No. 9 W. 18th street, New York.

Letter from West Henniker, N. H.

WEST HENNIKER, N. H., July 21, '73. EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.—Dear Sir: I received your Journal of the 19th

of June, and thank you heartily. I learn that Mr. Carr's resignation remains unchanged; I had some hope that he might withdraw it, therefore, as president, I shall try, as health and circumstances admit, all fair means to push the business forward. We may place our reliance on Mr. Carr's cheerful service for drawing some most suitable plans and designs for the Clero monument, according to his artistic taste, as he has done beautifully for the Gallaudet monument.

I deem it proper to request the same favor of other mute artists, to send their plans and designs to Mr. H. W. Style, Sec., of the C. M. Union, and, if possible, with their estimated cost, to be submitted to our executive committee when they meet, and to the board of managers if most important. Letters from my old friends in the Western and Southern states express their desire to see me, and make anxious inquiries, if I should be present at your convention in Rochester, for which kind expression I am very thankful; I must say frankly that, being somewhat advanced in age, prudence may forbid my going to so distant a place. I hope your Biennial Convention for the benefit of our mute brethren may be successful.

I am with high esteem,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BROWN.

Runaway Thief.

ED. DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL: Let me drop a few lines for publication in regard to an accident which happened to Mr. E. C. Benedict of Victory, N. Y., if they are worthy of note. I learned by his own statement that his horses had run away. They being hitched to his buggy, were tied to a post near his house. Meanwhile he was in the house preparing to start away with his family, the post was broken down by the horses, and they thereby got frightened and ran away at full speed. In turning a corner the vehicle was upset, the horses succeeded in detaching themselves from it, and went on running about 2 miles until they were stopped by some citizens. The buggy was badly damaged, but fortunately the fine horse did not get injured nor did any of his family. A considerable loss to Edward.

I will mention what I have read in the Clyde Times relative to an uneducated mute's misfortune. "A man was arrested in Troy the other day for stealing a watch, but the complainant being deaf and dumb and being unable either to write or to read, no complaint could be sustained. The prisoner was then discharged. An unprecedented case in the history of the law." This is a very unfortunate affair.

Wolcott, July 21, 1873.

A Little Misunderstanding.

They had been an unusually dull one at Clermont. The sun, which from early morn, had been scorching the place with his fiery rays, gradually lessened his fires and slowly descended behind the tops of the western hills. Then a host of young girls, followed almost immediately emerged from the parlors of the Columbia and strolled down to the lake. They were actually provoked to tears and, in a piazza, lest they should meet that "naughty man."

Just then George, (who long ago had been discovered to be in possession of all his senses,) appeared and was immediately surrounded, and half a dozen questions asked at the same time. "Too many," he said. "One at a time, please."

"What made you tell us that Charlie Slocum was a deaf-mute?" "I didn't, did I?" "Well, you didn't tell us that he was, did you?" "Of course he is," Charlie said. "But he can speak, can't he?"

"Oh! as to that, he can speak tolerably well. He is what folks call a semi-mute. He finds no difficulty in speaking when he is so inclined, but as to hearing, why, he is as deaf as a post."

"Are you sure he is deaf—real deaf?" "Perfectly."

"What! did he tell us he is deaf?" "Oh! no, no, I'm so glad you joined us so soon after supper. Come, let's waltz, and you waltz so beautifully."

And George suffered himself to be led away by the black-eyed beauty.

At this moment the colored porter of the Columbia came up and extended his hand. The young men surrendered their baggage checks. Then they made their way to the 'bus, talking in signs all the while.

A deaf-mute, as I'm alive! sang out one black-eyed beauty.

"Two of them, you goose!" sang back a little blonde.

"A deaf-mute! Two! Oh dear! Do they ever so excitedly exclaimed another fair one, as she drew up her dress and sprang upon it.

"Why, you silly little goose," said the first speaker, "didn't you ever see a deaf-mute?"

"Oh, no! but I'm sure they must be something terrible."

"No they aren't!"

"Do they crawl?"

"Of course not!"

"Do they creep don't they?"

"No! I tell you they walk!"

"And have horns and awful big teeth?"

"Why, bless you, no. They ain't beasts. They are men. And they wear clothes, and hats, and have gloves, and canes, and whisks, and they smoke, I suppose. Come, do get off that chair and don't be a little fool."

"Oh! I am so relieved."

And the fair one came down and joined the procession to the hotel.

Charlie jumped out of the 'bus and made his way to the office of the hotel. There he met the portly landlord, who, upon sight of him, came forward and held out one hand, awkwardly spelling with the five fat fingers of the other, "Glad to see you."

The young gentlemen went up to their room, whither their baggage had preceded them, and soon appeared at the supper table in full evening dress. Of course all eyes were on them, for it had, in the mysterious manner known only to watering places, got noised about that two deaf-mutes were among the guests. Charlie was the centre of attraction, but he was evidently used to such things, for he calmly told about him and accordingly spelled to George:

"Quite an interesting company."

"Quite." Spelled back George. "But, Charlie, can't you see half the girls in love with you?"

"No! Can't see it," replied Charlie. "But he did not hear the whispers passing from mouth to mouth. George did though, and what he heard was something like these—

"Isn't he splendid?"

"Perfectly. And what brilliant black eyes!"

"Oh! such a sweet moustache," whispered the fair one who had been so scared at the depot.

"Do see how beautifully his hair curls," was whispered back.

And so the chatting went on. The object of it, all unconscious, was giving orders to the waiter and devouring the eatables with an appetite both healthy and lasting. George, as might be supposed, found it difficult to keep himself from laughing. Indeed, the difficulty grew as the chatting of the young ladies became more merry. He knew he could not keep sober much longer, he must have an outlet, and so on the spur of the moment he invented a joke which happily "took," and George had his opportunity to laugh.

Supper over, Charlie and his chum settled down on the piazza for a smoke and chat. For a time they seemed oblivious to all the rest of the world, then Charlie looked around and made the pleasing announcement to George that they were the observed of all observers. Later in the evening George found an old lady friend, and of course they walked and talked and chatted. Left alone, Charlie wandered among the ladies, and before long discovered one who could use the manual alphabet very well. A very welcome discovery Charlie thought, and for the rest of the week they flirted most desperately.

About this time Charlie was suddenly called away, and an hour before he left he was eating his dinner. A new waiter had been installed at his table that morning, and unluckily could not read or write. Charlie was vexed, but he took up his bill of fare and spoke out his order as clearly and distinctly as any other guest. Instantly he was the target of many flashing eyes—but, for a wonder, there was no whispering on this occasion, most of the young ladies seemed to have no appetite that day, for they soon arose and left the table vacant. As soon as they reached the parlor, (where all seemed to go with one accord,) a general conversation began.

"My stars!" said one.

"He isn't a mute after all," said another.

"No more dumb than I am," asserted a third.

"Oh, dear! and he has heard all we have said about him," exclaimed the young lady who had admired his moustache.

"I do believe he knows every word I whispered the other evening."

"It was got up on purpose to deceive us."

"I think it's real mean."

"I'd like to box his ears."

And so the talk went on, every one felt sure she had said something aloud. Every body was vexed, and could never look him in the face again. A few were actually provoked to tears and, in a piazza, lest they should meet that "naughty man."

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Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.

1873, Summer Arrangements, 1873.

On and after Monday, May 26th, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, (Sundays excepted):

Leave Mexico, 9.35 a. m.; arrive at Rome, 11.45 a. m.; Albany, 12.25 p. m.; Albany, 4.10 p. m.; Boston, 11.40 p. m.

Leave Mexico, 2.25 p. m.; arrive at Watertown, 3.57 p. m.; Cape Vincent, 5.02 p. m.

Leave Watertown, 6.27 p. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 7.55 p. m.; Rome, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Rome, 11.25 a. m.; Potsdam Junction, 11.50 a. m.; Utica, 10.00 p. m.; Albany, 11.00 a. m.; New York, 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car through to New York.

Leave Mexico, 9.35 a. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 11.45 a. m.; Albany, 12.25 p. m.; Albany, 4.10 p. m.; Boston, 11.40 p. m.

Leave Mexico, 2.25 p. m.; arrive at Watertown, 3.57 p. m.; Cape Vincent, 5.02 p. m.

Leave Watertown, 6.27 p. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 7.55 p. m.; Rome, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Rome, 11.25 a. m.; Potsdam Junction, 11.50 a. m.; Utica, 10.00 p. m.; Albany, 11.00 a. m.; New York, 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car through to New York.

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Leave Watertown, 6.27 p. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 7.55 p. m.; Rome, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Rome, 11.25 a. m.; Potsdam Junction, 11.50 a. m.; Utica, 10.00 p. m.; Albany, 11.00 a. m.; New York, 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car through to New York.

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Leave Watertown, 6.27 p. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 7.55 p. m.; Rome, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Rome, 11.25 a. m.; Potsdam Junction, 11.50 a. m.; Utica, 10.00 p. m.; Albany, 11.00 a. m.; New York, 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car through to New York.

Leave Mexico, 9.35 a. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 11.45 a. m.; Albany, 12.25 p. m.; Albany, 4.10 p. m.; Boston, 11.40 p. m.

Leave Mexico, 2.25 p. m.; arrive at Watertown, 3.57 p. m.; Cape Vincent, 5.02 p. m.

Leave Watertown, 6.27 p. m.; arrive at Ogdensburg, 7.55 p. m.; Rome, 9.25 p. m.

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